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## PART I

## IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

## REVENUE SECRETARIAT

## Reviews the Administration Report of the Sericulture Department for 1947-48.

READ—

Report on the working of the Sericulture Department during the year 1947-48 received from the Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore, with his letter No. 1810—E.2, dated 26th January 1949.

ORDER No. D. 2014-5—SERI. 20-49-2, DATED BANGALORE,  
THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1949.

Recorded with the observation that the work of the Department continues to be satisfactory.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM, *Rev. Secy.*

## GENERAL SECRETARIAT

## Records the Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year ended June 1948, with certain observations.

READ—

Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year ended with 30th June 1948, received with Letter No. G. 3848—48-49, dated 31st March 1949, from the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore.

ORDER No. S.R. 5373-66—L. W. 142-48-2, DATED BANGALORE,  
THE 31ST MAY 1949.

Recorded.

There has been a great delay in the submission of the Administration Report. The Labour Commissioner is requested to see that hence forward these reports are submitted to Government in time.

*Direction.*—Sri B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar, Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, continued to be *ex-officio* Commissioner of Labour till 6th August 1947;

when Sri R. Ramachandra Rao Bhombore, B.A., took charge of the Office of the Labour Commissioner as full time Commissioner. This latter Officer was succeeded by Sri B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L., on 18th May 1948 and he continued to be full-time Commissioner till the end of the year under review.

*Tours.*—The Commissioner of Labour toured 119 days in and outside the State. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mysore, toured for 151 days while the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, toured for only 19 days.

*Labour Conditions.*—Labour conditions in the State were very much disturbed during the first half of the year due to Labour unrest and strikes in most of the important Industrial Concerns in the State but were comparatively peaceful in the second half of the year.

Altogether there were 132 strikes in the State during the year under review. The causes for the strike were partly political and partly otherwise. Normal conditions were restored in all the cases by timely action.

*Industrial Labour.*—There were 80 factories that came under the purview of the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, during the year under review. Of these, 66 furnished the information required under the provisions of the Labour Act and Rules framed thereunder and the remaining 14 did not furnish. The total number of operatives employed by them was 75,256.

The Labour Commissioner is requested to see that, in future, returns are submitted by all the Factories coming under the purview of the Act.

There was security of service in almost all the Industrial Concerns—Private, Government-owned and Government-aided. Security of service was wanting in the Gold Mines owing to the existence of contract system. The Labour Associations of the Mines are agitating for the abolition of this system.



Out of 59,538 employees working in 57 Factories, 5,788 operatives left service, some owing to retirement and others owing to ill-health and other causes. There was temporary stoppage of work on 10 Industrial Concerns owing to breakage of motor, stoppage of power, lack of supply of coal, slowing down of production, etc.

**Wages and Dearness Allowance.**—No uniformity existed in the rates of wages paid to employees in the various industries with the exception of the Gold Mining Industry. Some of the major concerns in the State paid Dearness Allowance to their employees on the basis of 'cost of living index figures whilst others continued to pay it at flat rates. The Government Industrial Concerns paid Dearness Allowance at rates sanctioned by Government from time to time. In addition to these, many major concerns—both Government and others—paid bonus to their employees. A special "Independence Bonus" was also paid by some of the bigger concerns.

**Working Class Cost of Living Index.**—The working class cost of Living Index figures for Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field area continued to be published in the *Mysore Gazette* and in the Mysore Information Bulletin for the information of the Public. The compilation and publication of figures for the Industrial Centres of Davangere, Harihar, Hassan, Mandya and Bhadravati was sanctioned during the year under review. The publication of a *Mysore Labour Gazette* (monthly) was also sanctioned in Government Order No. S. R. 3552-53—L.W. 92-44-42, dated 31st March 1948.

**Labour Welfare.**—The two model recreation centres run by the Department in the working class areas of Bangalore City—one in Cottonpet and another in Chamarajpet—continued to afford recreational facilities such as indoor games, reading rooms, library, etc., to labourers. The major Industrial Concerns in the State continued to afford the usual welfare amenities to their labourers, such as housing, canteens, creches, educational facilities, co-operative stores, etc.

**Labour Associations.**—Seventy Labour Associations registered under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, were functioning satisfactorily during the year. Of these, 40 were in Bangalore Division, 24 in Mysore Division and 6 in Kolar Gold Field area. The total membership was 52,822.

Annual elections under the Mysore Labour Rules were completed in respect of 34 Associations and arrangements to conduct elections in the case of 29 Associations were on hand at the end of the year.

Fifty-seven Standing Orders were settled during the year and twenty-five Standing Orders were pending settlement at the end of the year.

**Industrial Disputes.**—Forty-six industrial disputes were dealt with by the Chief Conciliator during the year. Of these, 11 were settled by him, 25 ended in failure leaving 9 cases pending with him at the close of the year. Four disputes were referred to Courts of Arbitration.

It is observed that few attempts at conciliation have so far succeeded. This is rather very disappointing. The Labour Commissioner is requested to explore ways and means of seeing that as far as possible, disputes are settled by Conciliation and that the occasions for reporting failure of Conciliation Proceedings will in future be few and far between.

**Labour Welfare Board.**—The reconstituted Labour Welfare Board, considered the following subjects:—

- (1) Survey of the conditions of women employees in the State.
- (2) Housing facilities to Labourers in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore.
- (3) Recreation facilities to the Industrial Workers—Legislation to provide for these.
- (4) Publication of *Labour Gazette*.
- (5) Measures to be taken to safeguard the interests of employees in certain unorganised industries like Beedi and Oodabathi making, etc.
- (6) Legislative control over funds of several workers' unions to prevent lightning strikes.

**Conferences and Meetings.**—The most important feature of the year was the convening of the Mysore Industrial and Labour Tripartite Conference of representatives of Labour, Employers and Government, in April 1948. In pursuance of

the decisions arrived at the conference, the following four sub-committees were appointed for recommending the lines on which legislative and administrative action may be taken to secure the purpose in view:—

- (1) Sub-Committee on ensuring Industrial Peace
- (2) Do on Profit-sharing
- (3) Do on Housing
- (4) Do on Plantation

The Department of Labour as usual continued to take part in the deliberations of All-India Conferences convened by Government of India. The Honourable Minister for Law and Labour attended as a delegate to the following conferences convened by the Government of India during April and May 1948, respectively:—

- (1) Tenth Session of the Standing Labour Committee.
- (2) Ninth Session of the Indian Labour Conference and Labour Ministers' Conferences.

He attended also the 31st Session of I.L.O. Conference held at San Francisco during June 1948 as a representative of the Indian States.

**Labour Legislation.**—The Mysore Labour Amendment Emergency Act, XXVI of 1948, was passed defining the rights of Labour Associations in the matter of admission of honorary members as office bearers.

The following bills were introduced in the Mysore Representative Assembly, December Session, 1947:—

- (1) The Mysore Factories (First) Amendment Bill, 1948 (Holidays with Pay).
- (2) The Mysore Factories (Second) Amendment Bill, 1948 (Starting and Maintaining of Canteens).
- (3) The Mysore Payment of Wages Bill, 1948.
- (4) The Mysore Shops and Establishment Bill, 1948.

and the following Bills were introduced in the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly, May-June 1948:—

- (1) The Mysore Employees' State Insurance Bill, 1948.
- (2) The Mysore Minimum Wages Bill, 1948.

**General.**—The preliminary survey of Occupational Diseases in the State was completed and an enquiry into the general conditions and the family budgets of Labour in Coffee Plantations was conducted.

A pay commission was appointed for reviewing and reporting on employment and labour conditions in the Gold Mining Industry in Kolar Gold Field area.

Labour Officers were appointed for two Government-Aided concerns and a Government Industrial Concern. One of the Officers of the Department who was selected for Labour Officers' training in the United Kingdom as per G.O. No. R. 6495-5/3—Edn. 100-45-46, dated 25th April 1946, was deputed to undergo training in the United Kingdom during the year under review.

A committee for selecting Investigators and Labour Officers was constituted by Government in their Order No. S.R. 4929-31—L.W. 109-47-7, dated 3rd June 1948, consisting of the Public Service Commissioner, the Labour Commissioner and the General Secretary to Government.

The working of the Department during the year under review was satisfactory.

MIR SAFDAR HUSSAIN, *Genl. Secy.*

### Sanctions the creation of a Statistical Department in Mysore.

ORDER No. S.R. 1125-99—E.C. 38-47-3, DATED BANGALORE,  
THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1949.

The question of creating a Department of Statistics in Mysore has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past and the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance which was constituted in Government Order No. S.R. 733-822—E.C. 65-44-6, dated 15th August 1945, for reviewing and co-ordinating the work of the several Policy Committees of the Mysore Economic Conference also pointed out that the lack of reliable and up-to-date statistics on several important



matters is likely to be a source of mistakes and misdirections in public affairs and that no sound policy of development could be initiated or worked out in a "statistical vacuum." They also suggested that action might be taken to set up a Central Institute for Statistics as well as a Central Information Service on up-to-date lines. The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning was requested to examine the question in consultation with Heads of Departments and submit suitable proposals for obtaining accurate statistics relating to industries and agriculture.

The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning reported after a study of the information collected from the Heads of Departments and from the Trade Commissioners in U.S.A. and London as also from the several Indian Provinces and States, that it is high time that a central Department of Statistics was organised in the State for co-operating the work by the Statistical Sections of several departments, suggesting modifications, if any, in their programmes, performing other advisory functions and taking over the functions of compiling and reviewing the statistical abstracts of the State. He also suggested that the Department of Economic Development and Planning might be entrusted with the work, the Commissioner being designated *Ex-officio* Director of Statistics with the assistance of a Gazetted Assistant or in the alternative that the seniormost Professor of Mathematical Statistics in the University of Mysore might be appointed as such and given a Duty Allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem and the assistance of two *Ex-officio* Assistants. In the former case he stated that the staff might consist of the following executive and clerical staff costing Rs. 9,871 per annum, viz.:-

One Manager.

Two I Division Clerks—1 for administration and 1 for Research.

Two II Division Investigators (As above).

One Steno-typist.

One Clerk for registration and despatching.

One literate Attender.

One Peon.

(Of this the Commissioner's staff already includes a Superintendent, 3 Clerks, and a peon for Statistical work, costing Rs. 4,430 per annum, the extra cost on account of the staff being only Rs. 5,441.)

3. In the meantime communications were also received from the Convener of the Bombay Group of Statisticians and the Census Commissioner for India stressing the desirability of creating the post of a State Statistician and of the development and concentration of the flow of information.

4. The original proposal of constituting a Central Department of Statistics as also the suggestions received from other sources as indicated above were considered at a meeting of the following officers presided over by the Minister for Finance and Industries on the 27th September 1948:—

The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning.

The Director of Industries and Commerce.

The Commissioner of Labour.

The Financial Secretary.

Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Secretary to Government, Education Department.

Secretary to Government.

5. The following were among the main decisions reached as a result of the discussions:—

(1) The need for a central organisation called the Department of Statistics was established and it was considered that the constitution of such a department was inescapable in spite of its financial implications;

(2) The present organisations in the several departments for the purpose of collecting statistics may continue to function as heretofore;

(3) The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning shall be designated as State Statistician and also function as the *Ex-officio* Director of Statistics in Mysore. He may be given the necessary additional staff at an extra cost of Rs. 5,441 as per the statement furnished by him;

(4) The departments of Government concerned should make the statistical sections of their offices more efficient and effective and the Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning may examine the adequacy or otherwise of the staff in each case and suggest improvements, if any, in the methods of their work, with a view to securing correct factual statistics and co-ordinating them with the approved statistical methods;

(5) The statistics to be compiled by the central organisation should necessarily conform to the requirements of the Central Government and there should be close co-ordination between the State and the Centre in this respect;

(6) It may be possible to charge a portion of the expenditure incurred by the department to the industries concerned since the benefits of the statistical compilations are certain to accrue to them;

(7) It may also be possible to press for part of the said expenditure being met from the Centre, in view of the fact that this central organisation is being set up in Mysore as per their directions and requirements and this claim being pressed at the next conference of Finance Ministers;

(8) Arrangements should be made for recruitment and the proper training of the necessary personnel to be employed by the Central Organization.

6. Government are pleased to accord sanction to the proposals made by the above mentioned committee with the minimum staff as indicated in the accompanying schedule, under the *Ex-officio* Director (and State Statistician) to function on the lines suggested above in co-ordination with any indication or suggestion that may be received from the Government of India.

The extra cost involved on these proposals will be about Rs. 5,500. The expenditure on account of this new Statistical Department will be met from the grants provided for the Department of Economic Development and Planning.

MIR SAFDAR HUSSAIN, *Genl. Secy.*

## Statement showing the existing and proposed staff on the Statistical organisation and extra cost involved.

Proposed Establishment							Existing Establishment as per revised scales			
Serial No.	Designation	Scale of Pay	Average cost	Cost P.A.	Extra cost involved	Serial No.	Designation	Scale of Pay	Average cost	Cost per annum
Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning— <i>Ex-officio</i> Director:										
1	Manager	Rs. 125-10-175	162½	1,950	Proposed ... 9,871 Existing ... 4,430	1	Superintendent	Rs. 60-5-90-6-150	111	1,332
2	Sr. Investigators	(2) 100-6-160	136½	3,280	Extra ... 5,441	2	Statistical Clerk	Do	111	1,332
3	Jr. Investigators	(2) 50-3-80	68½	1,640		3	Two Clerks	(2) 40-2-50-3-80	(2) 63½	1,520
4	Steno-typist	75-5-150-10-200	137½	1,650		4	Peon	18-1-22	20½	246
5	Clerk	40-2-50-3-80	63½	760					Total	4,430
6	Literate Attender	25-1-30	28½	345						
7	Peon	18-1-22	20½	246						
			Total	9,871						

\* The Assistant Secretary, Economic Conference, will be *Ex-officio* Assistant Director of Statistics.